JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION Tallahassee, Florida

Inquiry Concerning a Judge

No. 99-09 FILED THOMAS D. HALL OCT 24 2000

CLERK, SUPREME COURT

TRANSCRIPT OF:

TESTIMONY AND PROCEEDINGS

DATE:

April 23, 1999

PLACE:

Lee Room

Airport Marriott Hotel

Tampa International Airport

Tampa, Florida

TIME:

10:15 a.m.

REPORTED BY:

Karen Kay Skeen, RPR

Notary Public

State of Florida at Large

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ST. PETERSBURG: 535 Central Avenue St. Petersburg, Florida 33701 MEMBERS OF JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION PRESENT:

Judge Miette K. Burnstein, Chair Judge Thomas B. Freeman Judge James R. Wolf Judge Frank N. Kaney Mr. Michael Nachwalter

Mr. Dale R. Sanders

Mr. Curtis B. Richardson

Ms. Patricia T. Heffner

Dr. Leonard Haber

ALSO PRESENT:

Brooke Kennerly, Executive Director

APPEARANCES:

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Thomas C. MacDonald, Jr., Esquire JQC General Counsel

Marvin Barkin, Esquire Lansing C. Scriven, Esquire Special Counsel

Judge Patricia Kinsey, Respondent

Roy Kinsey, Esquire Appeared for Respondent

The transcript of testimony and proceedings before the Florida Judicial Qualifications Commission, taken on the 23rd day of April, 1999, at the Lee Room, Airport Marriott Hotel, Tampa International Airport, Tampa, Florida, beginning at 10:15 a.m., reported by Karen Kay Skeen, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public, State of Florida at Large.

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PROCEEDINGS

THE CHAIR: Well, customarily, they're sworn. And then you all can either give a statement or whatever handouts --

MR. KINSEY: Well, what we had planned to do is -- we're unfamiliar with the procedures, even though we've read the rules -- is I was going to make a statement. We did have a small amount of materials -- it's not a large amount -- that we intended to present. They are individual exhibits that we can present to the panel.

And then we thought if the panel felt it appropriate, we'd be willing to ask questions.

THE CHAIR: Sure. Sure. And would you like to answer the questions under oath?

JUDGE KINSEY: That's fine.

THE CHAIR: Okay. Wherever the court reporter is, she can swear the witness.

(Judge Kinsey was duly sworn.)

THE CHAIR: Okay.

MR. KINSEY: Well, as I said, neither of us have been -- are familiar with this type of proceeding. Obviously, Pat was elected in the last election. Even though I have served on a grievance committee and done some grievance work, I have never appeared before the JQC.

One of the real questions in my mind as we approached this, to be frank with you, was whether or not we felt comfortable appearing before a panel like this. Obviously, from the materials which we assume you have gotten -- and we really obviously don't know exactly what you have gotten. But from seeing some of it in Pensacola, we realized that the material presented was presented from a very limited viewpoint, with a particular slant on it.

By way of history, in our area, we have not had contested judicial elections. The only thing close to it that we've ever had has been when a seat becomes open through a retirement and it becomes vacant in such a way that it's filled by election, you may have two or three lawyers compete

for that seat.

It was basically unheard of in our area for a lawyer to run against an incumbent. As a result, not only were people totally unfamiliar with the effective campaign, but there were obviously a lot of hard feelings. Pat's opponent, Judge Bill Green, had been in office for 12 years. Bill Green was a nice guy. He had friends.

This campaign was not about whether or not Bill Green was an honest man or a decent man. This campaign was about how Bill Green did his job.

Pat made the decision to run against Bill Green in 1992. At that time, she was relatively recently out of school. Obviously, the law is a second career for her. She was working for the state attorney's office and was assigned to Judge Green's division.

One of the things I have learned about my wife during the time that we have been married is that she is a perfectionist and she's a much harder worker than I am. She put a great deal of effort into her cases. She talks to witnesses at night, she talks to witnesses during the day, she does the research.

And after a particularly trying day of

6 prep 7 thes 8 your 9 need

judge trials when virtually everyone was found not guilty, being a young lawyer, she went to Judge Green and said, "Judge, I need your help. I am obviously doing something wrong. I've worked hard on these cases. I've met with the witnesses, prepared them. But everyone was not guilty. And these were good cases, most of them. And I need your help because I want to be a good lawyer, and I need to know what I'm doing wrong."

And at that point, Judge Green looked at her and said, "Well, Pat you're not doing anything wrong. When I have cases where the only evidence is a law enforcement officer and a defendant, I go with the defendant every time."

And I remember how amazed not only Pat was but I was when she came home and told me that.

Obviously, it is just as wrong to always take the word of a defendant over a law enforcement officer as it would be to take the word of a law enforcement officer over a defendant. Any witness's testimony is entitled to careful consideration. All of us have read the jury instructions and know the rules for evaluating the testimony.

And initially we thought, well, maybe it was just a misunderstanding. But as time continued

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and the same thing continued time and time again, it was obvious that it wasn't.

Interestingly enough -- and this came up

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named Clara Smith, another assistant state attorney who is still with the office, Judge Green told her

in the campaign -- when Pat was replaced by a lady

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campaign, a number of people called Clara and said

the same thing. And when this came out in the

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"Clara, I can't believe that this happened. Is it

Well, for years law enforcement have

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true?" And Clara Smith confirmed it for us.

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realized that they had a problem with Bill Green.

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It is not unusual -- or maybe I should say it was

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not unheard of -- to have a law enforcement officer

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say, "Judge Green has told me if I ever bring

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another disorderly conduct or loitering and prowling

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case into his court, he's going to find me in

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contempt."

For years, I've represented both the

20 | Fraternal Order of Police and the Police Benevolent

Association. So I hear this. I spend a lot of time

with these officers.

So starting in 1992, Pat began to make the

24 decision to run for county judge. I believe the

next election was in '94. And at that point in

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time she did not have the requisite five-year membership in the Florida Bar to run. In the meantime, she had been promoted to the felony division, where she worked as an assistant until she resigned to run the 1998 election.

When she made the decision to run, she was very open about it. This was not one of these wait until the last day of qualifying, run in and surprise Judge Green. It was common knowledge early on that she was going to run.

As far back, I believe, as November of '97, a case I was involved with, I wrote Judge Green a letter and said, "Judge, this case has been assigned to you. It's common knowledge that my wife is going to run against you and that I'm obviously involved in the campaign. I think it's appropriate that you disqualify yourself." And it was a police officer who was a defendant. I said, "I don't want to make this a political issue."

And I gave him the opportunity to just enter the order without having any kind of motion filed that would in any way embarrass him or call attention to Pat's candidacy.

And if you've had an opportunity to review the materials that have been provided to you,